CAROLINA OBSERVER
And
FAYETTEVILLE GAZETTE.

Volume VII.) Fayetteville, North Carolina, June 12, 1823. (Number 2.

THE OBSERVER,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN MACRAE,
TERMS,
THREE DOLLARS *a year, payable in advance.*
ADVERTISEMENTS *inserted at the rate of sixty cents a square for the first insertion, and thirty cents for each subsequent one.*

RHEUMATISMS
AND
Inflamations Cured.

IT IS A FACT,

THAT Rheumatisms of ordinary kind can be almost infallibly cured, and Rheumatic Pains always mitigated, in a few hours, by the use of Dr. PIERRE E. BRANSEN'S *Anti Rheumatic Salve.* Tho' most valuable for its efficacy in Rheumatisms, this Salve is probably not surpassed in the cure of Bruises, Sprains, Burns, Scalds broken Breasts, sore Nipples and other external inflammations. A more valuable Family Medicine, it is presumed, has never been offered. Sold in tin boxes at one dollar, with printed directions and certificates of its quality. Druggists will at present be furnished on commission or can be purchased at a liberal deduction.

R. EDWARDS, *Agent.*
At Charleston, for the Southern States.

A few boxes of this invaluable medicine, for sale at the store of
O. P. STARK.
Fayetteville, April 17, 1823—6m.

State of North Carolina,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1823.

Samuel Knox vs. John Rogers—Original Attachment levied on Land lying on Mill Creek, bounded by Vincent Parsons and others.

It appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that the defendant, John Rogers, is not an inhabitant of this state—It is therefore ordered, That publication be made in the Carolina Observer and Fayetteville Gazette, for three months, that the defendant come forward on or before the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, to replevy and plead, otherwise Judgement final will be entered against him.

WILLIAM DISMUKES Clk
16th April 1823. 47

State of North-Carolina,
MOORE COUNTY,
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1823.

Roderick McAuley vs. *William Spoon.* } Original Attachment,

Levied on 225 Acres of Land, on the waters of Drowning Creek, near or adjoining Angus Campbell's Lands.

IT IS Said is published that the Defendant may have notice thereof, so that he may appear and defend if he thinks proper.

CORN. DOWD, Clk.
42:3m.

State of North Carolina,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions,
APRIL TERM, 1823.

Samuel Knox vs. John Rogers—Original Attachment, levied on a Tract of Land lying on Mill creek, joining Vincent Parsons, Christopher McRae & others, containing 1326 Acres.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant John Rogers, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by the Court that there be Judgment of Condemnation on the property levied on, subject to the plaintiff's final judgment when obtained; and that publication be made in the Carolina Observer and Fayetteville Gazette, for three months, that the defendant come forward on or before the next session of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise Judgement final will be entered against him.

WILLIAM DISMUKES, Clk.
49:3m.

H. G. NELSON, & Co.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
23 Packages
BOOTS & SHOES,
Which will be Sold at Reduced Prices, for CASH.
Dec. 18th, 1822.

State of North Carolina.
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions,
MARCH TERM, 1823.

William Dismukes vs. John W. Dismukes Original Attachment, Levied in the hands of Robert Leonard and him summoned as Garnishee.

It appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that the defendant has removed himself out of the state so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him, therefore ordered by the Court, that there be Judgment of Condemnation in the hands of Robert Leonard, subject to the Plaintiff's final judgment when obtained; and that publication be made in the Carolina Observer and Fayetteville Gazette, for six weeks, that the defendant come forward on or before the next session of this Court, to be held at the Court-house in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise judgment will be made final against him.

Test, W. DISMUKES, Clk.
49:6w.

David Anderson, Jr.

Marble Cutter,

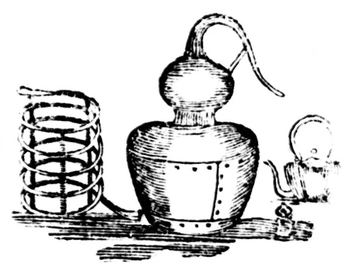
HAVING purchased the Stock of A. Sweetland and taken the stone lately occupied by him, will supply those who want with

Monuments, Tomb tables Head-stones,

And any other article in the line which may be wanted. Also Building Stone of every description, of the best *Free Stone* & of the country stone. The work will be done in the best manner and on moderate terms.

Hay-Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

New Establishment.



THE SUBSCRIBER
HAVING ESTABLISHED THE
Coppersmith's Business.
in all its various branches, and having the best of Workmen employed, will keep constantly on hand at his Shop on Hay-street, near the Brick Row,

STILLS
Of Various Sizes,

and Stills will be repaired at the shortest notice, at my Factory as above.

*** Cash will be given for old Copper and Pewter.

John M. Dobbin.
March 24, 1823. 43 4m

STILLS

MADE & MENDED

In the best manner, and at the shortest notice, two doors West of Mrs. Perry's, on Old street, to which place the subscriber has removed his Copper-Smith Shop.—Applications made at the store of Maj. Ayer, or at the Post Office, will be attended to.

JOHN MACRAE.

MANSION HOTEL,
FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH-CAROLINA.

THE Subscriber having leased this Establishment, lately in the occupancy of Capt. Taber, is now in readiness to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. He tenders his warmest thanks to the public and the citizens of Fayetteville, for the former patronage and friendly support which he has received, and in soliciting a continuance of these favors, assures them, that every exertion shall be made, and due attention bestowed in order to the comfort and pleasure of travellers and boarders: His Rooms are numerous, being new, clean and large, are well adapted for comfort and health, opening upon a garden which presents a fine prospect; superadded, are the comforts of ease and retirement, which may be enjoyed in spacious Parlours by travelling families. This situation, standing on one of the most elevated streets, is healthy; attended with the advantage and convenience arising from the important and extensive business transacted on that street, which will make it the interest of Country Merchants and Planters to call;—it is constantly supplied by means of aqueducts, with pure water, issuing from one of the best fountains in the state. His BAR will be constantly supplied with the best and choicest Liquors, his Table with the best the country and market affords; his stables shall be attended by faithful, steady and honest Ostlers. Other advantages are attendant upon this Establishment, rarely to be excelled in any other Public House in this state.

Dillon Jordan.

THE MANSION HOTEL,
Is the only STAGE OFFICE for the following Stages:

The Mail Line for Washington City, arrives every Morning at one o'clock A. M. and departs at half past 7.

☞ The Accommodation Stage for Norfolk, leaves the Mansion Hotel every Monday and Friday morning, at 4 A. M. and returns on Sunday and Thursday evenings, at half past 7.

*** The Wilmington Stage arrives and departs on the same days and hours as the Augusta Stage.

☞ The Augusta Stage arrives at 8 o'clock, P. M. on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and departs on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 5 o'clock, A. M.

DILLON JORDAN.

The Editors of the Charleston Courier and Augusta Advertiser, are requested to insert the above advertisement one month and forward their bills for payment.

Fayetteville, May 22, 1823. 51.tf.

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

THE Elegant new, three story Brick House, built by Col. J. Clark, on the rising ground of Hay-street a little above the Mansion Hotel, calculated for a House of Entertainment, now the property of Mr. Wm. L. McNeill, has been lately taken by the subscriber and will be open for the reception of company on the 25th of May next. Ladies and Gentlemen travelling, and others, are respectfully invited to call and see. It stands in the most healthy part of the town, with delightful water brought by the aqueduct from one of the finest fountains in the country. The rooms are large and airy with fire places in almost all the lodging rooms. The Beds and Mattrasses are of the best quality, and will be kept in the neatest manner, with good, faithful servants equal, if not superior to any in the state; and every attention will be paid to render their stay agreeable, by their Obt. servt.

P. T. Taber.

☞ In addition to the above accommodations, a BATHING ROOM will be prepared for Hot or Cold Bathing.

The Mansion Hotel

Will be kept open as usual, till the 20th May next, when a removal to the above mentioned new house will take place.

Good stabling, Provender &c. for horses.

N. B. The Accommodation Stage for Norfolk leaves the Mansion Hotel on Monday and Friday mornings at 4 o'clock, and returns on Suday and Thursday evenings at half past 7. The Charleston Mail Stage leaves every other day at 4 A. M. and returns the intermediate days at 6 A. M.; at which place the stage books are kept by P. T. T.

Fayetteville, April 7, 1823. 45 tf

EQUITY SALES
Of Mortgaged Premises.

IN obedience to a Decree of the Court of Equity of the County of Cumberland, made Spring Term, 1823, in a certain cause, in said court pending, wherein James R. King and another are complainants, and Abner F. Bowell is defendant, I shall expose to sale and sell by Public Auction, at the Court House in Fayetteville, at 11 o'clock, A. M. of Monday the 7th July next, certain Lots on Hay street, Fayetteville, on the south side thereof near the Town House, the Tenements thereon now occupied as shops or stores by Messrs. G. W. M'Donald, Joseph Arey, Charles Clark and Nevin M'Leran.

The Lot will be divided into two or more pieces or parcels, plan whereof will shortly be lodged at the store of Mr. Nevin M'Leran, for the inspection of intending purchasers. Titles will be made to the purchasers by the Clerk and Master and by Abner F. Bowell, and possession will be given on the terms of sale being previously complied with.

Terms of Sale, Six and twelve months credit, purchasers giving bond with approved security, and a mortgage of the premises to the Clerk and Master and his successors in office.

JOHN HOGG, C. & M. E.

CLERK & MASTER'S OFFICE,
Cumberland County, Sc. 6th May, 1823.
49-tdos

Blank Deeds,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

ABIJAH WHITING
Has Just Received,

23 Cases Men's Leghorn Hats,
12 Cases Straw Bonnets,
1 Black and white Leghorn do.
20 Lb. Bonnet Wire,
42 Nests Bandboxes,
10 do Packing do.
ALSO,
A handsome assortment of
Dry Goods,
which are offered at Wholesale and Retail. Low for CASH.
May 15 50:tf

For Sale or Rent.

THE White House, once the residence of Edward Ellis, with about One Hundred Acres of LAND attached thereunto, or in smaller Lots to suit purchasers—about one mile south of the Town House, on the Southern Stage Road. An examination will at once assure any one, of its elegant and healthy situation, affording a safe and pleasant retreat from the sickness of the town.

Good Notes or Steam-Boat Stock, taken in payment. Apply to
SAMUEL P. ASHE.
May 15. 50:1m

Dillon Jordan

BEGS leave to inform the Citizens of Fayetteville, and the public, that he has received the appointment of Auctioneer, and has taken the store and warehouses lately occupied by James McKay & Co. on Green street.—He will feel grateful for a share of public patronage.
April 17, 1823 46 8w.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have formed a connection in business under the firm of

Fitzharris & Gallop,

And have taken the New Brick store on Person street, one door east of Messrs. Williams & Co. where they offer at

Wholesale and Retail,
FOR CASH OR ACCEPTANCES,
THE FOLLOWING GOODS.

Extra Black, Blue and Coloured Cloths
Super do do do do
Extra do do Cassimeres
Blue and Mixt Sattinetts
Valencia, Toilinett & Silk Vestings
White and Coloured Marseilles do
Silk and Worsted Ladies' Plaids
Caroline do
Tartan do
Tartan Cloaks
Bombazettes, Assorted
Green Bocking Baizes
Red, White and Green Flannels
White Gauze do
Blankets, assorted
An assortment of Calicoes and Ginghams
Irish Linens and Long Lawns
Irish Sheetings
Thread Cambricks
Jackonet and Mull Muslins
Book and Cambrick do
Black Sarsnets and Sinchews
Green do do
Green, White & Pink Florence Silks
Black Figured Grosvenot do
Black Figured Denaples do
Stripe Silks, assorted
Black Canton and Bandanna Hdkffs.
Company Silk do do
Black and White Silk Lace Veils
Elegant worked do do Caps
Mull Muli and Leno do
Muslin and Thread Lace insertion
Silk and Cotton Laces
Black, Marareen, Blue and Lilack Plushings
do do do do Gimps
Silk and Tabby Velvets, assorted colours
Black, Blue and Coloured Canton Crape Robes
Black, Blue, Green and White Italian Crapes
Nankeen Crapes, assorted
Black Velvet Ribbons, assorted Nos.
Fancy Ribbons, assorted
Green Gauze
Ladies' and Gentlemens' Black and White Silk Hose
do do Black and coloured Worsted do
do do White cotton do
An assortment of Lambs Wool do
Ladies' and Gentlemens' Black and White Silk Gloves
do Fleeced Kid, Black & White do
do Black and Coloured Beaver do
Gentlemens' Beaver & Buckskin do
do Silk, Worsted, Lambswoul and Cotton Half Hose
Tortoise Shell and Ivory Combs
Jet Waist Buckles—and many other Articles, which, together with those expected from New York, in a few days, will make their assortment of Goods complete.

Groceries.

Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Malaga and Port Wines
Jamaica Rum and French Brandy
Lump and Loaf Sugars
Gun-Powder, Imperial and Hyson Teas
Chocolate and Green Coffee
Soft Shell Almonds and Muscatel Raisons
Pepper, Spice and Race Ginger
London Mustard, Nutmegs & Cassia
FFF Powder and Shot, assorted, &c.
Saml. Whittemore & Co's Cotton and Wool Cards

A VARIETY OF
Hardware and Cutlery,
Wrought and Cut nails, assorted.
Sweede's Iron, assorted sizes.

Lawrence Fitzharris,
Alexander Gallop.
Fayetteville, N. C Jan. 1, 1823.-81tf

HOUSE AND LOT
FOR SALE.

THAT Dwelling House, and Lot containing three acres, or thereby, situated on the south side of Person street, nearly half way to Campbleton, and formerly the property of Robert Raiford, Esq. is now for sale. For terms apply to LARKIN NEWBY,
or
JOHN ARMSTRONG.
9th Jan. 1823. 32 tf

CHEAP WHOLESALE

Drug & Medicine Store.
Dr. W. H. MAFFITT, & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public generally, that they have now opened an extensive assortment of Drugs and Medicines, imported from some of the first houses in the United States, which they will dispose of to Physicians and Merchants, on more liberal terms, than they can meet with South of New York or Philadelphia.

Family Prescriptions, prepared as usual, with the greatest care, of pure and genuine Medicine. Likewise Medicine Chests, designed for the use of Families residing in the country, constantly for sale.

N B. A large supply of Oils, Colors, and Dye Stuffs: Hatter's materials, and Coach Trimmings, daily expected.
May 15. 50tf.

Ranaway.

MY man JERRY, eloped on the 1st of March; he has an excellent countenance, very ready in his answer, and with considerable assurance; he is about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, yellow complected has a burn on his left arm, a high forehead, and a head inclined to be bald; he had when he left a variety of clothing, a suit of white Plains, and some homespun clothes, the color not recollected. He may attempt to pass for a free man where he is not known, as he is artful. I purchased him of a Mr. Steadman, in Chatham County, and it is likely he may be lurking about in that neighborhood.

Any person apprehending said fellow, shall be entitled to a REWARD OF THIRTY DOLLARS, if delivered to me, and all reasonable expences paid; otherwise, if delivered in any convenient goal, and immediate information given, TWENTY DOLLARS.

Any information will be directed to Cheraw. Jerry is a Blacksmith by trade.

Charles J. Lide.
Marlboro' District, S. C.
April 28, 1823. 48:tf.

Fifty Dollars Reward
OR TEN FOR EACH SLAVE,

FIVE in number, one black fellow, round shouldered, named Cæsar, his wife Tener, and her child named Penny Jane, a boy named Sandy, and a tall fellow named Simon, all went off from Fayetteville, with a copy of their master's will, who were emancipated by their master William Russell, Sen. contrary to the law of the State of North Carolina. The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver said slaves in Fayetteville, or secure them in any jail so that I get them.

Alex. Campbell, Ex'r.
May 26, 1823 52:5w.

Barnum Beach & Co.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
15 Packages
LADIES' & GENTLEMENS'
BOOTS & SHOES.
Made particularly for Reading.
ALSO.
14 Doz. Blk. & Coloured Morocco
10 Doz. Hair Seives
10 Boxes Cotton Cards,
Which are offered at Wholesale and Retail, lower than usual, for Cash.

☞ All debts contracted with us, after this notice, will be considered on interest after 30 days.
Feb. 13, 1823 37tf

David B. Crane & Co's.
IMPORTATION OF
Hard-Ware & Cutlery,
Has arrived, and is open ready for sale.
April 23, 1823. 47:tf

POLITICS OF EUROPE.

The following passages extracted from an article in the last Edinburg Review under the title of "*Spain*," contain some interesting facts relating to the conduct and policy of some of the powers who are endeavoring to subvert the government and independence of that country.

Nat. Intel.

"But whatever may be thought of the wisdom of the constitution, it is impossible to conceive any authority more legitimate than that of those who framed it. They were not a revolutionary assembly. After conquest had destroyed all lawful power in Spain, the Cortes were called together to give their country a regular government. To restore internal order, and to secure national independence, were the objects of their convocation. By preserving a national government for the people, they also preserved a crown for their king. An authority thus originating and thus sanctioned by the obedience of all true Spaniards, was recognised also by all those foreign states who were not subject to the domination of France. England indeed had very early recognised a government which had far less pretensions to be considered as national than the Cortes. So early as the 4th of July, 1808, an Order of Council was issued, directing all hostilities against Spain to cease, in consequence "of the *glorious efforts of the Spanish nation for the deliverance of their Country from the usurpation of France, and the assurances which his majesty had received from several provinces of Spain of their amicable disposition towards this kingdom.*" In November and December of the following year, England claimed a place in any Congress which should be assembled, for the representation of those whom Alexander, in concert with Napoleon, called 'the *insurgents of Spain.*' It is now well known that Alexander, in spite of all tender and enthusiastic attachment for Napoleon, of which he had made so extravagant and ridiculous a display at Erfurt, had bargained at that interview for a share in an intended partition of Turkey, as the price of his connivance at the conquest of Spain. On the 14th of January, 1809, the treaty of London was concluded between his Britannic Majesty and the Supreme Junta of Spain, containing the important stipulation that Great Britain never would acknowledge any King of Spain, but Ferdinand VII and his heirs, or *such lawful successor as the Spanish nation should acknowledge.*'

These acts were much more than a recognition of the legitimacy of the Junta; they were continued towards the Regency, and, by necessary consequence, implied a recognition of the Cortes, which the Regency had convoked. The alliance was accordingly maintained and confirmed under that assembly, and an occasion arose in which England made an express declaration of its legitimate and supreme authority. In answer to a proposal for negotiation in April, 1823, by M. Maret, on the part of Napoleon, he was informed that England could not consent to any treaty, in which it was not acknowledged that the Royal authority in Spain was not vested in the legitimate sovereign Ferdinand VII. and his heirs, and in the extraordinary assembly of the Cortes, now invested with the powers of government in that kingdom! Another still more solemn recognition of the government followed, which recent events have rendered very memorable. On the 20th of July, 1812, when Napoleon appeared to be making a triumphant entry into Russia with all the nations and sovereigns of the continent in his train,—before he had experienced disaster, and when there was no reasonable prospect of a reverse, a treaty was concluded at Weliki Louki between the Emperor of Russia and the Cortes of Spain, of which the third article deserves to be cited at length. His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias acknowledges the *legitimacy* of the general and extraordinary assembly of the Cortes held at Cadiz, *as well as the constitution which they have decreed and sanctioned!* Whether this stipulation amounted to a guarantee might be a question; but certainly no event in the annals of mankind, not even in the History of the Partition of Poland, could have prepared us to expect, that, only ten years after, Russia should represent the existence of this very constitution as a reason for breaking off all intercourse with Spain, and almost as a ground of war against that country. The reasons by which this inconsistency has been attempted to be explained are more monstrous than the fact itself. In a supplementary despatch from Verona to M. Bulgari at Madrid, Count Nesselrode attempts to vindicate his master from the charge of inconsistency on three grounds.

I. It was *necessary* for Russia in 1812, to form an alliance with the Cortes against France, the common enemy of both: which is certainly a most extraordinary reason for breaking the alliance; and to which it may be answered, that the recognition of a constitution is no necessary or ordinary part of an alliance with a Government, and must therefore be regarded as a spontaneous act on the part of Russia, strongly binding her conduct, and irrevocably pledging her approbation of the Constitution recognized.

II. The Russian Minister alleges, that the Constitution being only provisional, and dependent on the assent of Ferdinand, the guarantee was provisional also, and was annulled by his dissent. But the fact assumed in this argument is notoriously false. The Constitution of the Cortes was, and purported to be, independent of the King's assent, insomuch that his acceptance of it was made a condition of the exercise of his authority. The assumption is not only at variance with truth, but with the context of the despatch in which the sovereignty of the people is declared to be one of the intolerable faults of the constitution; a principle which formed a part of it in 1812, which necessarily rendered it independent of the King's assent, and which, after being solemnly recognized as legitimate at Weliki Louki, is represented by the same government at Verona, as a ground for sentence of outlawry against Spain. As an aggravation of this reasoning, Count Nesselrode is not ashamed to lay down this abominable principle, that the positive and absolute words of the treaty of 1812, contained an implied reservation which it was unnecessary to express.

III. Sensible of the vanity of these pretexts, the Russian Minister concludes his despatch by avowing a doctrine of which the adoption would tear up by the roots all faith between nations. "Even supposing," says he, "that the nullity did not exist, his Majesty cannot recognize any law but that of the welfare of Spain; and this is the only one which he is resolved to follow; he is certain that this principle, if admissible, must extend to all treaties, and that it would render all treaties nugatory. The guarantee of a constitution, at least against foreign attack, is universally acknowledged to be a legitimate object of treaty. But according to the new jurists of Russia, the sovereign, after having made a treaty to that effect, may, as soon as he changes his opinion or his language, send an army for the destruction of the constitution which he guaranteed, on the principle or under the pretence that he no longer thinks it conducive to the welfare of the nation, which has established it.'

Intelligence.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

New York, June 2.

Half past 1 o'clock.—The ship Othello, Capt. Lambert, has just got up. We have received Bordaux papers to the 25th April inclusive.—The lateness of the hour prevents our procuring translations for this evening. The honorable Mr. Forsyth came passenger in the Othello, from whom we learn that the French army had entered Lagrono, on their march to Pampeluna. The Duke of Angouleme had crossed the Ebro, on his way to Madrid. The inhabitants abandoned their homes on the approach of the invaders, and no attempts had been made to check their progress.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Angouleme had entered Bordeaux. She was received by the royal subjects of King Louis with the greatest enthusiasm.—*Com Adv.*

FROM FRANCE.

The ship Othello, capt. Lambert, from Bordeaux, anchored below last night, and we received at a late hour Bordeaux papers to the 25th April, inclusive, and Paris dates the 22d. They furnish no later news from the army, and we do not, from a hasty perusal, find any news of importance in them.

A despatch from Bayonne, dated April 19th, states that the French troops continue to meet with the most flattering reception in Spain.

There was no truth in the report of the capture of a French frigate by the Spaniards.—*Mer. Adv.*

We have conversed with a very intelligent gentleman—who recently travelled from Madrid to Paris and visited St. Sebastian—on the general condition of affairs in Spain, to which his attention had been directed. He mentions that, south of the Ebro, the population appear to be almost universally *Constitutionalists.*—The few and small bands of insurgents in that quarter, consist chiefly of common marauders, rather than of political malcontents. North of the Ebro,—in the provinces of Biscay, Navarre and Catalonia,—the Army of the Faith has been recruited by means of French gold, which the lower classes of inhabitants were too poor and wretched to resist. Circumstances had particularly impoverished and desolated those provinces; and their proximity to the French territory laid them open to the bribes and intrigues of the French government and the Spanish refugees. But the influence of the priesthood had not been much exercised upon them, nor was it in any degree as powerful as it had been, in any part of Spain. Much less is to be apprehended for the constitutional cause from this source, than from the want of money and the *materiel* of war.

The garrison of St. Sebastian was composed of about 2,100 men, and commanded by O'Dounel, a brother of the able general of the same name. The utmost reliance is placed upon his firmness and the bravery of his troops; but St. Sebastian, being a fortress only of the second order and not in perfect repair, may be taken by the French engineers.—General Mina had under him about twenty thousand regular troops, and ten or eleven thousand tried militia; all animated by the best spirit. General *Morillo* had invested nearly his whole fortune in the funds of the Constitutional government, as a pledge of his sincerity; and further to obtain confidence, had chosen us his second in command, *Ballasteros*, whose zeal and fidelity were never doubted. The Court d'Abisbal (O'Donnel,) General Quiroga and others, conspicuous for their patriotic ardor and military talents, were indefatigably active, and resolved as to obstinate resistance. All the members of the Cortes, who amount to upwards of one hundred and fifty, and hold the most respectable characters, professed the same opinions and feelings. None of them considered the occupation of Madrid by the French as at all likely to prove decisive of the contest. They calculated that the British would not suffer the French to carry on any extensive *maritime* operations against them. These they particularly dreaded, as affecting the security of the South of Spain. They did not expect to be obliged to leave Seville: but if so, the retreat to Cadiz would be easy, and the asylum impregnable.

Our informant inferred from what he saw in the French provinces, and in Paris, that the war and the Bourbons were unpopular, to use the softest term.—*Nat. Gaz.*

[By an arrival at Charleston.]

From the London Morning Chronicle, April 24.

We alluded a few days ago to the march of a large body of Russians to support the French. Though some persons may yet doubt this intelligence, we again state that such a force is concentrating. Even if common sense did not tell us that the French Government would never have advanced against Spain without a certainty of support, we must have been prepared for the co-operation of Russia by Mr. Canning's answer to Mr. Warre in the House of Commons the other evening, that though no regular treaty was signed by Russia, Austria and Prussia to support France with all their force and power in invading Spain, yet he did not mean to say that there were not assurances or understandings upon the subject between these Allied Sovereigns and France.

All manner of reports were afloat yesterday respecting Ministerial changes. The general impression among reflecting and well informed persons was, that Mr. Peel and the Grenvillites could not possibly act together. The humility of C. W. Wynn's submission, has only served to add to the *hauteur* of Mr. Peel, who has literally trampled on his placeloving adversary.

Minority of Ministers on Tuesday Night.—Under such circumstances the present administration cannot hold together. Is it possible, when we see one part of the Cabinet holding a language in the House denied by the other? Yet both joining (although disagreeing on Foreign and Irish affairs) to support Mr. Plunkett against inquiry and against the feeling of the House, though to no purpose, as they were beat by thirty-seven—a majority so large that we should conclude the present Government must resign. We believe that there is no instance of an administration acting together, after such disagreements—nor can they act to the benefit of the people, particularly at a moment when one part of the Empire is in a state of insurrection—nay, almost rebellion, and consequently in want of an Administration, firm, temperate, and united. Perhaps, one more disunited and distracted never governed the Councils of this nation than the present; and, if a change do not immediately take place, we fear Ireland will shortly be in open rebellion, and a large additional number of troops must, at all events, be sent, either to prevent it, or to put it down. Do not let us complain of the badness of other Governments, while we have such miserable rule in Ireland, a proof of which will, we have no doubt, be given in abundance when the inquiry, voted on Tuesday evening, commences to-morrow.

Philadelphia, May 31.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

We have Vera Cruz papers to the 4th inst. inclusive, which contain articles that appear to us sufficiently interesting to be translated.

At the session of the Mexican Congress of the 12th April, it was resolved, that *the Crown* should be expunged from the Seal of state, and from the National Flag. At the sitting of the 16th, it was moved that an enquiry be instituted into the fact and lawfulness of the imprisonment, on the 24th August last, of various deputies and other citizens; and that, if it should be found that there was no good cause nor valid authority for the proceeding, redress should be given to the deputies and the nation outraged in their persons, and punishment inflicted on the offenders. (This looks to some other destiny for *Iturbide*, than a residence in Italy with a princely income.)

At the sitting of the 17th, the Minister of Foreign Relations, made a report upon the foreign embassies of Mexico. Among his propositions, all of which were adopted, is the following.

"That an envoy be immediately sent to the Court of Rome, for the purpose of announcing to his Holiness that the Catholic, Apostolic, Roman Religion is the sole religion of the State, and offering him the tribute of respect due to him as the head of the Church."

At the sitting of the 18th, the proposition to abolish the Council of State was discussed and decided in the affirmative, upon "very solid reasons, connected with the economy and simplicity which ought to characterise a popular government."

At the sitting of the 19th, the dispositions of the provinces with regard to the central government, were brought under consideration. It appears by the statements of the deputies, that in Monterey, Oajaca, and other provinces, "supreme juntas had been created, in order not to be exposed to the convulsions of the metropolis, and being declared sovereign, they would enter into a confederation with Mexico." To the report of the congressional proceedings on this subject, we find the following note appended.

"The same thing (declaration of sovereignty) is said of Guadalajara, and other provinces, it is added, are preparing to follow the example, and are already arranging a sovereign separation pursuant to the freedom of the relative interests of each territory in a country so vast as ours. This conduct of the provinces depending on the small representative bodies of their provincial delegations, does not produce any risk to the policy of the times, since, very near us, in the United States of America, we have the brilliant example of a Federation beneficial to a nation which advances daily in population, prosperity, and wealth. To maintain a government democratic in its economy and system, and perfectly monarchical for its defence and security, is the endeavour of that illustrious people."

The prospect of a division of the Mexican empire into independent states united under a federal head, forms a new and very interesting view of its situation. This arrangement is favorable to the diffusion and permanence of republican institutions, but not so much so perhaps, to the internal tranquility of Mexico.

The Sovereign Congress of Mexico decrees—

1st. That no right existed to subject the Mexican nation to any law or treaty but through itself, or by its appointed representatives, according to the public law of free nations. Therefore, the plan of *Iguala*, the Treaties of Cordova, and the Decree of the 24th February, 1822, are no longer in force or being, so far as regards the form of government which they establish, and the calls which they make to the crown. The nation remains absolutely free to give itself, such constitution, as may suit it.

2d. The three guarantees of Religion, Independence and Union, and the rest contained in the said plan, treaties and decree, which does not contravene the preceding article, shall be considered as subsisting and in force. The Supreme Executive Power will cause these presents to be printed, published and circulated—Mexico, 8th April, 1823, 3d year of Independence, and 2d of Liberty.

In the Vera Cruz Diary of the 22d April, we find the ensuing news.

A Mexican print has this article. "A person worthy of trust writes under date of 4th March, literally as follows.—My good esteemed friend.—Messrs, Irisarri and Hoses, commissioners of Spain, have arrived at this port. They await, in order to proceed to the capital, the reinstatement of the Sovereign Congress, with which august body they are to confer on points of the highest importance touching the pacification of the two nations (the Mexican and Spanish.)

"I have seen the powers of the commission, framed by the Cortes and sanctioned by the King, and they are these. 1st. An unlimited authority is given to treat of the total emancipation of this very rich hemisphere. 2d. The Peninsula desires to form the closest alliance with this nation, and to make with it a lasting treaty of commerce, advantageous to both. 3d. That the children of this soil and those of the other side of the ocean, regard themselves as of the same family. 4th. That they lend each other aid in their necessities. 5th. That when either of the parties shall be attacked by any foreign enemy, the other shall assist it with an armed force, and make common cause in all that tends to produce that prosperity of which nations so fertile in resources are susceptible.—6. To offer by order of the Chamber of Commerce of Cadiz to that of Mexico, thirty thousand quintals of Quick Silver, which they have warehoused for the use of the mines, allowing a sufficient credit for its payment in consideration of the decline of this important traffic."

Nat. Gaz.

Pensacola, May 3.

According to custom of the Floridians, (probably one of the lingering traces of the age of chivalry) it is usual at each ball to select, by vote of the ladies, a king for the next occasions—who ennobles some fair lady as his queen. The royal honors were awarded on a previous gala day to *Charles Pindar*, Esq. Russian Consul for this port, who selected for his queen, a lady with beauty enough to have been a princess; and this last night of their reign was as brilliant as vivid roses in profusion and sparkling eyes by numbers, and glittering uniforms of officers, and bright faces of happy guests, could well make it. Fine wines and a well arranged collation added to the enjoyment, and the graceful recreation of dancing was only interrupted by occasional attention to the fine performances of the band of the 4th U. S. Infantry. The American, Spanish, and Russian standards, decorated the hall, and the numerous beautiful flowers of our region seemed to be literally showering from the roof upon the gay groups below. It was really a fairy scene, and his majesty with his fair consort certainly reigned with great eclat.

The Legislature of Massachusetts was organized at Boston, on Wednesday, the 28th ult. The hon. Nathaniel Silsbee was chosen President of the Senate, and William C. Jarvis, Esq. Speaker of the House of Representatives. Both these gentlemen are republicans. The following observations on the political character of the Legislature are from the Boston Patriot.

"It has been several times said, in some papers, in the course of the last month, that the representative election would determine the political character of the State. Assuming this guide, its character is evidently republican, for, of 268 members present in the canvass for Speaker, two republicans had an aggregate of 175 votes, while the federal candidate had 90. Estimating as federal, 3 scattered votes, of doubtful political character, the republican majority is 82, and nearly equal to the whole federal strength. Being now a decided majority, we hope the republicans will let their moderation be known to all men."

In Senate, May 29.—The committee appointed to examine the votes for Governor and Lt. Governor, reported, that they found the whole number legally returned for Governor to be 65,330, of which the hon. Wm. Eustis had 34,402—hon. H. G. Otis, 30,171—scattering 757;—and the whole number legally returned for Lt. Governor to be 65,015—of which the hon. Levi Lincoln had 38, 993—hon. Daniel Noble, 30,654—scattering 368. The hon. Messrs. Eustis and Lincoln were declared elected.

[*Nat. Gaz.*

From the Norwich (Conn.) Courier.

VIOLENT TEMPEST.

About two o'clock on Sunday last, we witnessed an unusually violent tempest, accompanied with lightning, thunder, and rain—in which the most awful grandeur of Him who rideth in the whirlwind, and directeth the storm, are seldom manifested.

In this and the neighboring towns, several barns and sheds were unroofed, and many fences and trees laid prostrate. But these should not be mentioned before we speak of the awful calamity which has befallen our friends and neighbors in Montville.

As a singular coincident, we would remark, that no sooner had their Rev. Pastor finished reading a hymn, at the opening of Divine Service, beginning with these words:

'Methinks the last great day has come;
Methinks I hear the trumpet sound;
That shakes the earth, rends every tomb,
And wakes the prisoners under ground;'

than a stroke of lightning struck the top of the Cupola of the Presbyterian Meeting House—shattered the belfry—entered the body of the house—split to shivers several posts—broke most of the glass, and several window sashes—shivered to atoms several pews, and instantly sent two human beings into eternity. Several other persons were seriously wounded; among them were two young ladies, who were so severely injured as to render it necessary to carry them home on beds. We are happy to state that they are on the recovery. The persons who were killed, were Mrs. Betsey Bradford, widow of the late Mr. Perez Bradford, aged 72 years, and Miss Mary S. Comstock, daughter of Capt. John R. Comstock, aged 9 years. The consternation into which the congregation was thrown, on this awful occasion can be more easily imagined than described.

A tree, standing about five rods from the meeting-house, was struck by the same discharge of electricity.

It is to be hoped this may operate as a sufficient warning, not only to the inhabitants of Montville, but to all others who may have very improperly attemped to support a vane by an iron rod secured to the top of a building or cupola, instead of extending to the earth as a conductor. Had this have been the case, the probability is we should not have had this melancholy intelligence to record.

We understand that a barn, belonging to Jonah Witter, Esq. of Preston, in which were his son and a black man, was blown down; the latter, in attempting to escape out of the door, was instantly killed by the falling of the roof—the former, we learn, escaped uninjured. The tempest continued but a few moments. Its direction was from west to east, and its extent from north to south, we believe not to have exceeded ten or twelve miles.

Fanaticism.—A disgusting scene lately took place in the village of Trullicon, in the canton of Zurich. A dozen individuals, men and women, shut themselves up in a house, under pretext of praying. An hour afterwards a dreadful noise was heard. The people assembled, the inhabitants of the neighborhood hastened to the spot, and demanded, in vain, that the house should be opened. Meantime, the tumult increased every moment; the door was at length forced open, and these wretched people were all found stretched on the ground, in various groups, closely embracing each other. They were all arrested. Their depositions present nothing but instances of deplorable folly; they pretend to be inspired by God, and a girl who is pregnant is always the organ by which his will is manifested to them. Some of them have been taken to the mad-house. A Frankfort paper states, that in the canton of Zurich, in Switzerland, a young woman pretended that Bonaparte had appeared to her, and inspired her with the resolution to die, to save several thousands of souls. The sacrifice was immediately resolved upon. Men, women, and young girls, prepared instruments for fastening the young woman to a board, and, amid her cries of joy, drove nails into her hands and feet, tore her breast, dashed her head to pieces with a mallet, and sung pious hymns to celebrate her death. Six of the perpetrators were in custody. A sister of this woman had also perished in the most cruel tortures, inflicted by the hands of her brother-in-law, who boasted of having committed this horrid atrocity in fulfilment of the will of God.

[*London Paper.*

New-Orleans, May 9.

HIGH WATER.

Maugre the condition of some of the *cognoscenti*, the waters of the Mississippi have, within a few days past, arisen to a height that menaces inundation at some one point or other in our neighbourhood.

Yesterday morning, the Levee gave way in front of the plantation of Mr. Jumonville, about 8 miles below town and on the same side of the river. The rush of water was great about noon, and partially injured a large field of cane. Efficient aid, however, was speedily obtained from the gangs of the neighboring plantations, and about 4 o'clock, P. M. the breach was closed up.

We have heard fears expressed for the stability of some of the levees near the English Turn; but cannot say whether they are well founded. The river has not been so high as it is at present since the year 1811—God grant that New-Orleans may not experience such another autumn also as that of 1811.

May 12.

From personal observations we are enabled to state that at Hampton's plantation, four miles above the city, there are about twenty sluggish negroes at work repairing the levee; and that the water is running over at several places. The Post Rider reports that at M'Carty's plantation the river is undermining the levee, and that for forty miles above, the river is *overflowing*. Mr. Rodrigue is very industrious as far as his jurisdiction extends; but where are the Parish Judge, and Police Jury, and their agents?

From the Baton Rouge Gazette, May 10.

DISTRESSING TIMES.—The state of the Mississippi, at this time, becomes really alarming; it rises from an inch to an inch and a half every twenty four hours, and by the latest accounts, which are far from being satisfactory, we are informed that the Missouri freshet is daily expected.

The levee, which fences the spot formerly intended for the town of St. Michel, in West Baton Rouge, right opposite this place, has been partly washed off, and forebodes danger to the inhabitants in that parish; some of the residents are preparing to remove to this side.

This is an uncommonly distressing season, under every point of view—mercantile business is at a stand—the price of cotton is low, and with little demand—cash scarcer than ever before noticed in this part of the world; incessant rains for a certain length of time, latterly, have nearly destroyed the new planted crops, and the unusual swelling of the river, threatens to blast all hopes, which might have been entertained of remedying the evil.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1823.

We have received the first number of a new paper established at Cheraw, S. C. by Wm. Poole & Co. entitled the *Cheraw Intelligencer and Southern Register*. It is printed once a week, on a large sheet, at $3 50 per annum, to be paid in advance, or $4 if not paid within three months.

A poetical friend has furnished the editors with some "appropriate lines" for their first number, from which we make a short extract for the amusement and *information* of our readers. Our extract contains the exordium, and four lines of the succeeding verse:

"Towns in succession rise and sink
"Or fluctuate on ruin's brink;
"Great empires of prodigious sway,
"Have like Enfavia pass'd away;
"And vast Emporia, rich, renown'd,
"In dark oblivious gulfs are drown'd!
"Ant emblems of our mortal race,
"One sinks—another fills its place.
"Thus, on the rolling waves of time,
"Emerging in a western clime,
"Rich, vivid, emulous and fair,
"Cheraw to *Fayetteville* falls heir!"

Now this is all very good—it has afforded us no little amusement; and in return for the pleasure we have received, we offer the following, (being no poet ourselves,) from an old bard; which will, we doubt not, meet with a cordial reception from our good friends at Cheraw:

Mammon. ——This night I'll change
All that is metal in my house to gold:
And early in the morning will I send
To all the plumbers and the pewterers,
And buy their tin and lead up; and to Lothbury
For all the copper.
Surly. What, and turn that too?
Mam. Yes, and I'll purchase Devonshire and Cornwall,
And make them perfect Indies! You admire now?
Surly. No, faith.
Mam. But when you see th' effects of the great medicine,
Of which one part projected on a hundred
Of Mercury, or of Venus, or the Moon,
Shall turn it to as many of the Sun,
Nay to a thousand, so ad minimum;
You will believe me.
Surly. Yes, when I see't, I will!

We this week publish the proceedings of the delegation of Randolph county, on the subject of a Convention. This expression of the sentiments of a single county as to the necessity of a revision of our constitution, is in unison with the wishes and feelings of the whole of the western part of North-Carolina; it is another evidence that one spirit, one fixed determined resolution, on this important question, actuates the people of the West; and their ultimate success is as certain, as that the waters of the Cape-Fear, which glide along by us silently but steadily, will disembogue into the ocean. Opposition may retard the event for a while; but the history of our own country will teach us how hopeless is opposition to the will of an enlightened and free people.

It is not a little strange that our friends below should be so pertinacious in thwarting the wishes of the West, when a few moments' cool reflection would convince them, that their interests are closely blended with the interests of their western brethren; and that in opposing them, they are pursuing a system, which, if it do not, in the end, prove greatly to their disadvantage, can in no possible manner benefit them. We will not pursue this subject any farther at this time; but at some future period we shall resume it, and endeavor to show, that there is not only a unity of *interests* between the country on the navigable parts of the *Cape Fear* and the West, but that there should be a unity of *action* in these two sections of the state.

At the June term of our County Court, which commenced on the 2d inst. Maj. John Black was elected Sheriff; John Murchison, jun. and Hector Stewart, Coroners; Dan. M'Lean, re-appointed County Trustee; John Mathews, re-appointed Treasurer of Public Buildings; and John Hogg and David Ochiltree, Esqs, Special Justices.

Duncan Campbell and Capt. John MacDonald, were appointed Inspectors of Tobacco at the upper Ware-House.

MISELLA's communication has been received, and carefully perused; but we must beg leave to decline publishing it. Had our correspondent lashed vice in general, or any particular vice, his piece would have been readily published; but as he has singled out an individual,—no matter how deserving he may be of public reprobation,—our columns cannot be the medium of his attack. A little reflection will convince *Misella*, that the publication of his communication, so far from having a salutary tendency, would have an effect directly the reverse—that instead of reforming, it would only irritate, and produce neither individual nor public benefit.

While we are thankful for the favors of correspondents, and shall at all times gladly receive well-written communications on useful and interesting subjects, we wish it to be distinctly understood, that we cannot give publicity to any thing *personal*. It not only lowers the dignity of a public journal, but tends greatly to destroy its usefulness, to descend to personalities; and while they cannot benefit the public, they will most certainly injure the publishers.

One word, in conclusion: We request that all communications may be *anonymous*, as the editor is then supposed to be ignorant of the authors, and will be left to act independently. When communications are handed in personally, a virtual encroachment is made on his independence, and his feelings are frequently brought into conflict with his sense of duty and his judgment, and he is led to go contrary to both, by the fear of wounding the feelings of his friends, or of offending those whose good-will he may be anxious to preserve. Every one, who has any knowledge of the trials and perplexities of a newspaper editor, knows that occurrences of this sort are none of the least.

"SPECTATOR," in his present dress, is inadmissible.

"HONESTUS," is too negligent in his style: a little more attention to his manner, will insure him an introduction to the public.

☞COMMUNICATIONS, designed for publication in the *Observer*, may be deposited in the *letter-box* at the Post-Office.

COMMUNICATED.

Bible Society.—Pursuant to previous notice, a meeting was held at Laurel Hill, N. C. on the 29th ultimo, for the purpose of forming an *Auxiliary Bible Society* when Duncan McIntyre, Esq. was called to the chair, and Willim MacLeod, appointed Secretary. A constitution for the government of the society having been proposed and adopted, subject to future alterations and amendments, they proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, when Angus Gilchrist, Esq. was unanimously chosen President; Col. John Blue and Robert Campbell, Vice-Presidents; John R. Buie, Corresponding and Duncan C. MacLaurin, Recording Secretary; and George McIntosh, Treasurer.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Carolina Observer and Fayetteville Gazette.

Signed,

DUNCAN MACINTYRE,
Chairman.

WILLIAM MCLEOD, *Sec'y.*

Reading, (Penn.) *May* 28.

Alarming Riot.—We understand that, at the battalion training, on Wednesday last, at Hamburg, in this county, a serious fracas occurred between the citizens and workmen employed on the canal. It seems the managers endeavored to keep them in their employ at work until the training should be over, fearing, from certain indications, their riotous disposition; but the citizens having assembled in the taverns of the village, the canalmen marched in a body of 30 or 40 to the attack, armed with clubs, stones, and such other missiles as they could lay their hands upon; they were met by the citizens in a similar manner, when a furious contest ensued, eventuating in the defeat of the assailants. A number were severely wounded on both sides, some of whom lie at the point of death. When we understand the minutiæ of this affray we will endeavor to give our readers a more satisfactory account.

The Season in the West.—The Western papers inform us, that the past winter has been one of uncommon severity, and the spring invariably wet, cold and disagreeable. The *St. Louis Republican*, of the 9th April, states, that plants of various kinds, which had withstood the frosts of preceding years, have been killed by the intense cold of this.—Large masses of snow are supposed to have accumulated on the mountains near the head waters of the Missouri and Mississippi. Notwithstanding the crop of corn was abundant last year in Kentucky, yet from the severity of the season, this article of food has become scarce at Lexington, towards the last of April, and the price there nearly double what it usually is at that period of the year. Many cattle had perished in that vicinity, from the inclemency of the weather and scarcity of food. But spring was opening, and vegetation rapidly putting forth on the first of May; and the farmers were busily employed in preparing their fields for the ensuing crop, which was likely to be extensive.

Chas. Courier.

Naval.—Captain Hull, we learn, will succeed Captain Stewart in the command of the Franklin and the naval force in the Pacific. Some changes, we also understand, will be made in the commands in the Mediterranean. These regular changes in commands and services of subordinate officers are highly salutary and proper. The limited number of vessels in service will not admit of active employment for more than half our officers, and a twelve months' duty in the Mediterranean and a cruize or two in the West India seas should be considered sufficient for a change of officers; and these prompt and current changes will keep up the emulation and industry of our officers, and prevent that rust and neglect which a long furlough on shore must necessarily produce. By assigning command and stations in turn, each officer may know when he may expect orders, and be therefore prepared.—*Nat. Adv.*

GOLD MINE.—In the county of Anson, N. C. two miles from Rocky river, and about thirty five miles from this place, there has been recently discovered an extensive Gold Mine; in excavating which, twelve workmen are now employed with very considerable success. We have conversed with a gentleman who a few days since visited this Mine; from him we learn the ore is exceedingly pure, and sells readily in its *crude* state, at 91 cents the pennyweight. While he was present, *one piece* was dug up weighing twenty-two ounces, equal to $ 349 40 cts. One other piece had previously been found weighing forty ounces, equal to $728 Gold is not found deeper than three and a half feet below the surface. There is a small creek running directly through this mine, the bottom of which being covered with millions of small particles of gold glittering through the limpid stream, presents a very interesting and beautiful appearance.

Cheraw (S.C.) *Intel.*

Elevation.—"He raiseth up the poor out of the dust, and lifteth up the beggar from the dung-hill, to set them among Princes."

Gelleri, a Franciscan Friar, going to Ascoli, having lost his way, asked the direction of a little ragged boy, who was tending a herd of swine, who not only showed him the right road, but accompanied him some distance further than was necessary, which the Friar perceiving, asked him jocosely, if he meant to go all the way with him? The boy replied, he would accompany him, not only to Ascoli, but to the end of the world, with a great deal of pleasure; and on his acquainting Gelleri of his anxious desire for learning and becoming a Minister of the Gospel, the Friar was induced to take him along with him, without further delay. He was received into the brotherhood, and the poor ragged boy, thus accidentally met with, was afterwards known and revered as Pope Sextus V.

New-York, May 29.

Correction.—We were led into a mistake yesterday, respecting the time of running the first heat in the match race between Eclipse and Henry, which we stated to have been 7m. 40s. and we hasten to correct it. We are now informed by the judges themselves, who presided on the occasion, and consisted of Gen. Ridgley, of Maryland, who was the umpire, Col Allen, of Pennsylvania, and Capt. Cox, of Washington, that the true time as entered in their minutes, is *seven minutes, thirty-seven seconds.* The following is transcribed from the records.

Time of running the match race.

First heat,	7m. 37s.
Second do.	7m. 49s.
Third do.	8m. 24s.

Whole time of performing the twelve miles, 23m. 50s. averaging a fraction over a mile to every two minutes for the whole time. Although greater swiftness for a shorter distance is mentioned in the English Racing Calendar, no record of running twelve miles, either in this country or in Europe, that we have heard of, equals this.—*Evn Post.*

Two Chinese youth, now in this city, have been taken up by the citizens with a view to give them a christian education, hoping on their return home they may be useful in christianizing the Chinese, the most populous heathen nation on the globe. The curious who may wish to see them write the Chinese characters, hear them read and speak that language, (all which they do with facility,) may be gratified by calling at Judd's Hotel, *this day*, between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock—and at the session room in the rear of Arch-street Church, from the hours of 4 to 6, P. M. where articles of clothing and donations in money, will be thankfully received. They leave the city to morrow for the Foreign Mission School at Cornwall, Connecticut.—*Amer. Sent.*

Georgetown, (D. C.) *June* 3.

The other evening a gentleman returning from Georgetown to Washington was stopped in the commons, (a few rods distant from Col. Thompson's house) by two foot pads who demanded his money—after it was handed them, one of them felt his fob for his watch, but not finding it, decamped. Let us talk no more of Black Heath Commons—Mrs. Ratcliffe's celebrated novel is said to have so frightened the English girls, that they do not like to sleep alone. For the truth of that assertion, however, we cannot vouch, but we believe we may safely affirm, that this robbery has so frightened the people of Georgetown, that they *have ceased carrying any money in their pockets.*

[Metropolitan.

From the Raleigh Register.

Voice of the People.—At a meeting held in Ashboro,' on the 6th Nov. 1822, it was

"*Resolved*, That this delegation sincerely regret, that through a mistake, &c. the Sandy Creek regiment is not represented."

"On motion of Gen. Gray, the proceedings of the delegation of Rowan county were read, and unanimously approved of, by this delegation."

At a meeting in Ashboro', held Feb. 5, 1823, it was

"*Resolved, unanimously*, That this meeting do concur with the proceedings of the friends of the convention, at a meeting held in Raleigh the 20th day of Dec. last—And that the meeting do seriously recommend to the citizens of this county, to elect delegates to meet in Raleigh on the second Monday in November next, for the purpose recommended."

"*Resolved*, That John B. Troy, Alexander Gray, Benj. Elliott, Jonathan Redding and Charles Steed be appointed a committee to draft a circular letter, to be addressed to the citizens of this county, which shall set forth some of the grievances under which we labor, under the present constitution, and the views of the friends of convention."

At a meeting held in Ashboro' May 7, 1823, it was

"*Resolved*, That this meeting now proceed to nominate delegates, to meet the delegates from the different counties in the state favorable to a convention, which was recommended to be held in the city of Raleigh in December next."

Gen Alexander Gray, and John B. Troy, Esq. were nominated as delegates accordingly."

"*Resolved*, That this delegation heartily concur with the proceedings of the county court of Randolph, relating to their instructing the clerk to request the different magistrates who may be appointed to take lists of taxables, to collect the wishes of the people on the subject of a convention."

The Editors of the Fayetteville Gazette and Western Carolinian, are requested to publish the above in their respective papers.

Marine News.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, N. C.

From the Cape-Fear Recorder, June 7.

ARRIVED,

Ship Comet, Mitchell, from London, to Lazarus & Whitmarsh.

Brig President Manning, Grafton, from New-York.

Schooner Virginia Packet, Albin, from New-York, to Dudley, Dickinson & Co.

Schooner Jane Maria, Smith, from New-York, to Dudley Dickinson & Co.

CLEARED,

Brig Nicholas an Felix, Williams, for Curracoa, by Stevens & Perry.

Brig Superior, Tilley, for New-York, by Eleazer Tilden.

Schr. Boston, Cox, for Philadelphia, by Stow & Whittier.

Schr. Carrier, Mayo, for Barbodoes, by James A. Berry & Co.

Schr. Regulator, M'Ilhenny, for Charleston.

PRICES CURRENT,

Corrected Weekly,

BY A COMMITTEE OF MERCHANTS.

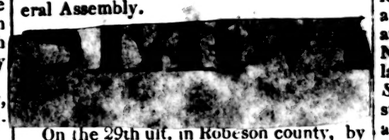
MERCHANDIZE.	Qua'ty rated.	From D. C.	To D. C.
Beef, Fresh in Market	lb.	3	5½
Beef, Northern	bbl.	7 50	8 00
BRANDY, Cogniac,	gallon.	1 0	1 50
Apple,	do	45	55
Peach,	do.	50	75
Bacon,	lb.	8½	10
Beesw x,	do.	30	32
Butter,	do	12	25
Bagging	yard,	26	30
Coffee, Prime Green,	lb.	28	29
2d & 3d qual.	do	25	27
Candles, Mould,	do	15	16
Spermaceti,	do		
Cotton,	do	9	11¾
Corn,	bushel	65	70
Copperas	lb.	3½	4
Flax	do	15	17
Flaxseed, Rough,	bushel		
Flour, Fine,	barrel.	7	7 25
Superfine,	do		
Fish, Herrings	do		
Mullet	do	6	
Feathers	lb.	40	
Gin, Holland,	gallon,	90	1 10
Country,	do	43	45
Ginger	lb.	6	10
Glass, Amer. 3 by 10	50 feet	4 00	5 00
10 by 12	do	5 00	6 00
Bottles	groce	12 00	
Hydes, Buenos Ayres,	lb.		
West India,	do		
Iron,	100 lb.	4 50	5 25
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	2 50	
Flotant	do	3 00	
Lime,	cask,	2 00	3 00
Lard	lb.	8	10
Leather, Skirting	do	35	37½
Sole	do	28	30
Bridle	side	3 00	5 00
Lead, Bar	lb.	8	9
Logwood	100 lb.	3 00	
Molasses,	gallon,	32	35
Nutmegs	lb.	2 50	3 00
Nails, Cut, Assorted	do	8	9
Wrought	do		
Nankeens, Blue	piece,	1 40	
Yellow	do	60	65
Shingles	1000	2 00	
Oats	bush	35	40
Oil, Curriers	barrel.	20 00	25 00
Linseed	gallon.	85	1 00
Pork	barrel.	11 00	13 00
Porter, London,	dozen	3 75	
Philadelphia,	do	2 50	3 00
Pepper,	lb.	24	26
Pimento,	do	25	27
Plaster Paris,	ton	7 50	10 00
Powder, Duponts,	Keg,	7 00	8 00
Others,	do		
Paints, White Led	do	3 50	4 00
Spanish Brown	do	2 00	2 80
Yellow Ochre	do	2 00	2 50
Rum, Jamaica,	gallon,	80	1 10
Wind. Island.	do	70	80
New-England,	do	40	45
Rice,	100 lb.	3 50	4 00
Raisins	box,	3 00	4 00
Rags	lb.		
Shot,	Bag,	2 75	3 00
Sugar, Mus. Prime,	100 lb.	9 00	10 00
Common,	do	8 00	9 00
Loaf,	lb.	17	20
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.	80	90
Turks Island,	do	60	65
St. Ubes, &c.	do	60	65
Salts, Epsom	lb.	25	30
Glauber	do	10	
Steel, American	do	8	9
E. Blistered	do	14	16
German	do	15	18
Salt-Petre	do	15	20
Tallow,	do	8	9
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	do	1 50	1 75
Hyson,	do	1 00	1 20
Tobacco, Leaf,	100 lb.	2 75	3 50
Manufactured,	do	5 00	20
Tin, ½ x	box	16 00	17 50
Verdigris	lb.	65	
Wheat,	bush.	1 25	
Whiskey,	gallon,	35	40
Wine, Madeira, L. P.	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira,	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe,	do	1 25	1 50
Port,	do	2 00	3 25
Malaga	do	65	85

EXCHANGE, on N. York, 60 : 6½ pr. ct.
Charleston, 3½ pr. ct.
Virginia 4 *a* 5
South Carolina
Georgia Notes, 3 per cent. Discount.
U. S. BANK NOTES, 6 *a* 7½

Wilmington, May 31.

Corn, 60 to 65 cents; Cotton, 8 to 9; Flour, superfine, $7 50 to 8; Lumber, 13 to 15; Molasses, 28 to 30; Tar, 1 to 1 05; Pitch, 1 75 *a* 2; Turpentine, 3 to 3 10; Bacon, 8 to 11; Beeswax, 33 to 35; Coffee, 25 to 26; Rum, Jamaica, 82 to 85; Rice, 3 *a* 3 25; Salt, Liverpool, 55 *a* 00; Sugar, 7 50 *a* 8 50; Tobacco, 4 *a* 4 25; Whiskey, Rye, 38 *a* 40.

☞We are authorised to state, that *Josiah Evans*, Esq. of this county, if elected, will serve as a Representative in the House of Commons of this state, in the next General Assembly.



On the 29th ult. in Robeson county, by Archibald Anderson, Esq. Mr. *Roderick McRae*, of Richmond county, to Miss *Effy McLeod*, of the former county.

In Robeson county, on Thursday evening, the 5th inst. Mr. *Daniel Mum*, of Bladen county, to Miss *Mary Campbell*, daughter of Angus Campbell, decd.

New Advertisements.

Masonry.

The Grand Royal Arch Chapter,
and
The Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters,
For the State of North-Carolina,

WILL hold their Annual Meeting at Mason Hall, in the town of Fayetteville, on MONDAY the 23d instant, when the punctual attendance of the Grand Officers and the Representatives from all Chapters and Councils belonging to the jurisdiction, will be expected. Any Chapters or Councils within the State, which do not already belong to this jurisdiction, are respectfully invited to send their Representatives, properly impowered, to unite themselves with us.

By order,
JOHN CRUSOE, G. Recorder,
G. C. of No. Ca.
ALEX. LITTLE, G. Secretary,
G. S. of No. Ca.

A. D. 1823.
A. L. 5823. 2:2w.

Masonic Notice.

THE officers and members of the Phœnix Lodge, No. 8, are requested to meet at the Lodge Room, on Tuesday, the 24th inst. to celebrate the anniversary of St. John the Baptist. The procession will be formed at 10 o'clock, and proceed to the Presbyterian Church, where an appropriate address will be delivered by the Rev. Brother, Colin McIver, Chaplain.

Transient Brethren are invited to join the procession.

By order,
CHARLES HUNT, *Sec.*
June 12, A. D. 1823.—A. L. 5823.

HATS.

HATS. HATS.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAS just received 30 cases Hats, comprising a large and complete assortment, which will be sold low for cash; 2 cases of which are drabs, with green underside of the brim, for summer wear.

Also, a general assortment of groceries, among which are—

Old Cogniac Brandy,—Jamaica Rum—Holland Gin—Wines, &c. &c

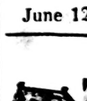
Enquire at his old stand, on Green-street.
ANSON BAILEY.

Also on hand,
20 Barrels best Double ALE.
Enquire as above.
A. B.
June 12. 2:8w.

For Sale,

THE tenement on the south side of Person-street, formerly occupied by Messrs. *Broadfoot & Cochran*, well calculated for a wholesale, or retail grocery, with warehouse, &c. and a good stand for business. For terms, apply to
JOHN M. DOBBIN.
June 12. 2:tf.

For Sale,



THAT valuable tenement on the north side of Hay street, in the Brick Row, at present occupied by Mr. *A. Turner*, and a good stand for business; payment will be made easy to purchasers. Apply to
JOHN M DOBBIN.
June 12. 2:tf.

Ran Away

FROM the subscriber, on the night of the 17th May last, *JOHN*, a negro man, twenty or twenty-one years old, five feet six or seven inches high, can spell and read, his clothing not recollected. John was purchased in Baltimore by Geo. Allen, for Benjamin Colquett, eighteen months past. It is presumed that he may alter his name and try to pass as free.

Any person apprehending said negro, and confining him in any safe jail in the United States, so that I get him, and give information by mail, directed to Mr. Benjamin Colquett, Greensborough, Georgia, shall be liberally rewarded, and all reasonable expenses paid.

ZACHARIAH JONES.
June 12. 2:6t.

Committed

TO the jail of Cumberland county, a mulatto man, who calls himself *WILLIS BOON*, supposed to be a slave, five feet eleven and a half inches high; he has a scar on his left hand, between his fore and middle finger, and says he is from Nash county, in this state.—Also, a mulatto man who calls himself *JOSHUA MASON*, about five feet eight inches high, stout made, has two scars on his left arm, one above and the other below the elbow, and a scar between the eyes; he says he served his time with Joseph Hawkins, Esq. and waited one year on the governor of the state. Said Mason calls himself a free man, but is supposed to be a slave.

SAMUEL MAULTSBY,
Jailor.
June 12. 2:tf.

For Sale,

A WELL broke and strong northern bred gig *HORSE*.—Also, an easy *SULKEY*, with cushions and second hand harness.—Terms liberal.—Enquire at this office.
June 12. 2:2w.

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, will come forward and settle the same with *L. Fitzharris*, who is authorized to grant discharges.
WM. TAMS.
June 7th, 1823. 2:4w.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT at June term, of the court of pleas and quarter sessions, in and for the county of Cumberland, administration on the estate of *John Baxter*, deceased, (merchant,) was granted to the subscriber All persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have demands against said estate, are requested to present them for settlement within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred of recovery.

DANIEL BAKER, *Adm'r.*
June 12, 1823. 2:2w.

Further Notice.

ON Monday, the 30th June inst. at the dwelling-house of the deceased, will be sold, on a credit of six months, all the household and kitchen furniture of the deceased; also, all the goods, wares and merchandize, in the store of said dec'd. as also, a waggon, horses, gear, chair, harness, &c. with many other articles, too tedious to enumerate.

Terms—Notes with approved securities will be required, on all sums over four dollars; all sums under four dollars, cash down.

DANIEL BAKER, *Adm'r.*

Fresh Supply.

BARNUM BEACH & Co. have just received in addition to their former stock, a large and fresh supply of Boots and Shoes of all descriptions, which they offer for prices lower than usual, for Cash or Produce.—Also,

10 Boxes real Whittemore's Cards
50 doz. Morocco Hats
10 cases Straw Bonnets
50 pr. Nankeen, white Linen and striped Pantaloons
30 Short Jackets
10 doz. Hair Seives
50 boxes Windsor Soap
20 reams Writing Paper
100 doz. Ladies Hair Combs.

They also continue to manufacture Ladies Boots and shoes, of different descriptions.
June 4, 1823. 1.tf.

For Sale,

7 Hhds. prime Retailing Molasses,
2 Pipes Cogniac Brandy,
1 Do. Holland Gin, (S. Wolfe)
1 Puncheon old Jam. Rum, 5th pr.
7 Boxes Raisins, (Muscatel,)
Madeira, Bagnal, Port warnt'd gen. } Wines.
9 Qr. Casks Malaga, ditto.
2 Casks Carolina Hoes,
25 Crates Earthen Ware,
24 Kegs Dupont's Powder,
15 Tons Iron, assorted,

Coffee, Sugar, Tea, &c.

M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.
May 24, 1823. 5:3w.

Lots and Lands,

For sale in the town of Sneed-boro'.

ON the 23d day of June next, on the premises in the town of Sneedsborough, the subscribers will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, near two hundred lots and several small tracts of land, the property of the Sneedsborough Town Company. Six and twelve months credit will be given, and bond and security required of the purchasers.

John King,
Hiram Jennings } Agents for the Company.
Hugh McKenzie.
Sneedsboro, N. C. May 23, 1823.—1:3t.

One Cent Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on the night of the 11th inst. an indented Apprentice Boy, by the name of JOHN POWERS, aged about 20 years, about 4 feet 6 inches high, had on when he went away, a blue coat and pantaloons. All persons are forbid harboring, trusting or employing said boy, on penalty of the law. Whoever will return the said boy to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward of one Cent, and no charges.

Bm. Beach.
May 29, 1823. 52:3w.

Poetry.

STANZAS FOR MUSIC.

From a willow suspended
A Minstrel's harp hung;
All its music was ended,
Its chords were unstrung!
The youth wont to sound it,—
How sweetly!—had fled,
And the flowers that still crowned it
Were faded and dead.

His fond hopes were thwarted
Who best knew its tone,
And among the cold hearted
He wandered *alone*.
With no star-beam to brighten
His pathway of pain,
Nor one kind ray to lighten
Griefs—cherished in vain!

Yet not always dejected,
And lone had he roved,
Not always neglected,
Unknown, or unloved;
But the few who had proved him
Were far o'er the wave,
And the one that best loved him
Was laid in her grave.

For this in his sadness
The lyre he forswore;
And the bright beam of gladness
Fell on him no more.
Now sweet vigils he keepeth
Where woe cannot come,
And beneath the sod sleepeth
The sleep of the tomb.

Miscellaneous.

From the London Literary Gazette.

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.—OLIVER CROMWELL.

Oliver Cromwell was one day engaged in a warm argument with a lady on the subject of oratory—in which she maintained that eloquence could only be acquired by those who made it their study in early youth, and their practice afterwards. The Lord Protector, on the contrary, maintained, that there was an eloquence which sprung from the heart, since when that was deeply interested in the attainment of any object, it never failed to supply a fluency and richness of expression, which would, in the comparison, render vapid the studied speeches of the most celebrated orators.

This argument ended, as most arguments do—in the lady's tenaciously adhering to her belief in the impossibility of any one making an eloquent speech, who had never scientifically studied the art of speaking in public—and in the Protector's telling her he was well convinced that he should one day make her a convert to his opinion.

It happened some days after, that this lady was thrown into a state bordering on distraction, by the unexpected arrest and imprisonment of her husband, who was conducted to the Tower, as a traitor to the government. The agonized wife flew to the Lord Protector's, rushed through his guards, threw herself at his feet, and with the most pathetic eloquence, pleaded for the life and innocence of her injured husband. His highness maintained a severe brow, till the petitioner, overpowered by the excess of her feelings, and the energy with which she had expressed them—paused—then his stern countenance relaxed into a smile, and extending to her an order for the immediate liberation of her husband, he said: "I think all who have witnessed this scene will vote on my side of the question in dispute between us the other day—that the eloquence of the heart, is far above that, mechanically acquired by study."

Whether the compliment could possibly make amends for the severe and painful lesson which called it forth, I must leave to my readers to decide on according to their individual characters.

From the Gentleman's Magazine.

ORIGIN OF CHIVALRY.

Europe being reduced to a state of anarchy and confusion on the decline of the House of Charlemain, every proprietor of a Manor or Lordship became a petty sovereign; the mansion-house was fortified by a moat, defended by a guard, and called a *Castle*. The governor had a body of 7 or 800 men at his command, and with these he used frequently to make excursions, which commonly ended in a battle with some lord of some petty state of the same kind, whose castle was then pillaged, and the women and treasures borne off by the conqueror. During this state of universal hostility, there was no friendly communication between the provinces, nor any high road from one part of the kingdom to another; the wealthy traders, who then travelled from place to place with their merchandize, and their families, were in [illegible] conduct, and irrevocably pledging her approbation of the Constitution recognized.

II. The Russian Minister alleges that, the Congress—spacious than the rest, seized the whole cargo, and bore off the women for his own use.

Thus castles became the warehouses of all kinds of rich merchandize, and the persons of the distressed females, whose fathers or lovers had been plundered or slain, and who being, therefore, seldom disposed to take the thief or murderer into favour, were in continual danger of a rape.

But as some are always distinguished by virtue in the most general defection, it happened that many Lords insensibly associated to repress these sallies of violence and rapine, to secure property and protect the ladies. Among these were many Lords of great fiefs, and the association was at length strengthened by a solemn vow, and received the sanction of a religious ceremony. By this ceremony they assumed a new character, and became Knights. As the first Knights were men of the highest rank, and the largest possessions, such having most to lose, and least temptation to steal, the fraternity was regarded with a kind of reverence, even by those against whom it was formed. Admission into the order was deemed the highest honour. Many extraordinary qualifications were required in a candidate, and many new ceremonies were added at his creation. After having fasted from sun-rise, confessed himself, and received the sacrament, he was dressed in a white tunic, and placed by himself at a side table, where he was neither to speak, to smile, nor to eat, while the Knights and Ladies who were to perform the principal parts of the ceremony, were eating, drinking and making merry at the great table. At night his armour was conveyed to the church, where the ceremony was performed; and here having watched it till the morning, he advanced with his sword hanging about his neck, and received the benedictions of the priest. He then kneeled down before the Lady who was to put on his armour, who being assisted by persons of the first rank, buckled on his spurs, and put an helmet on his head, and accoutred him with a coat of mail, a cuirass, bas lets, cuisses, and gauntlets.

Being thus armed *cap-a-pie*, the Knight who dubbed him struck him three times over the shoulder with the flat side of his sword, in the name of God, St. Michael, and St. George. He was then obliged to watch all night in all his armour, with his sword girded, and his lance in his hand. From this time the Knight devoted himself to the redress of those wrongs which "Patient merit of th' unworthy takes," to secure merchants from the rapacious cruelty of banditti, and women from ravishers, to whose power they were, by the particular confusion of the times, continually exposed.

From this view of the origin of Chivalry, it will be easy to account for the castle, the moat, and the bridge which are found in romances; and as to the Dwarf, he was a constant appendage to the rank and fortune of those times, and no castle therefore could be without him. The Dwarf and the Buffoon were then introduced to kill time, as the card table is at present. It will also be easy to account for the multitude of captive Ladies, whom the Knights upon seizing the castle set at liberty; and for the prodigious quantities of useless gold and silver vessels, and rich stuffs, and other merchandize, with which many apartments in these castles are said to have been filled.

The principal Lords who entered into the confraternity of Knights, used to send their sons to each other, to be educated, far from their parents, in the mystery of Chivalry. These youths, before they arrived at the age of one and twenty, were called Bachelors, or *Bas-Chevaliers*, inferior Knights, and at that age were qualified to receive the order.

These Knights, who first appeared about the 11th century, flourished most in the time of the Crusades. The feudal Lords, who led their vassals under their banner, were called Knights Banerets. The right of marching troops under their own colours was not the consequence of their Knighthood, but their power.

The great privilege of Knighthood was neither civil nor military, with respect to the state, but consisted wholly in the part assigned them in those sanguinary sports, called Tournaments; for neither a Bachelor nor Esquire was permitted to tilt with a Knight.

Various orders of knighthood were at length instituted by sovereign Princes; the Garter, by Edward III. of England; the Golden Fleece, by Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy; and St. Michael, by Louis XI. of France. From this time ancient Chivalry declined to an empty name; when sovereign Princes were established, regular Banerets were no more, though it was still thought an honour to be dubbed by a great Prince or victorious Hero; and all who possessed arms without Knighthood, assumed the title of Esquire.

There is scarce a Prince in Europe that has not thought fit to institute an order of knighthood; the simple title of Knight, which the Kings of England confer on private subjects, is a derivation from ancient Chivalry, although very remote from its source.

From the Memoirs of a cotemporary and acquaintance of Milton and Butler.

Samuel Butler, was born at Pershore, in Worcestershire, as we suppose his brother lives there. His father was but a man of slender fortune, and to breed him at school was as much education as he was able to reach to. When a boy, he would make observations and reflections on every thing one said or did, and censure it to be either well or ill. He never was at the University, for the reason alleged. He came, when a young man, to be a servant to the Countesse of Kent, whom he served severall yeeres. After the restauration of his Majestie, when the Court at Ludlowe was againe sett up, he was then the King's Steward at the castle there. He printed a witty poeme called *Hudibras*, which tooke extremely, so that the King and Lord Chancellor, would have him sent for, and accordingly he was sent for. They both promised him great matters, but to this day he has got no employment, only the King gave him——*lib.*

He is of a middle stature, strong sett, high coloured, a head of sorreil haire, a severe and sound judgement, a good fellow. He hath been much troubled with the gout, and particularly in 1768 he stirred not out of his chamber from October to Easter. He dyed (2) of a consumption (Sept. 25, Anno Dni. 1680 70 circiter,) and buried 27, according to his owne appointment, in the Churchyard, of Covent Garden. About 25 of his old acquaintance at his funeral, I myself being one.

Milton.—Borne in Bread-street, in London, at ye Spread Eagle, which was his house: (he had also in ye street another house, the Rose, and other houses in other places.) He was an early riser, that is to say at 4 o'clock in the morning, yea, after he had lost his sight, he had a man to read to him. The first thing he read was the Hebrew Bible, and that was at half past 4 in the morning; when he contemplated. At seven his man came to him again, and then he read to him and wrote till dinner; the writing was as much as the reading. His second daughter, Deborah, could read to him Latin, French, and Greeke. She married in Dublin, to one Mr. Clarke, (a mercer, sells silke;) very like her father. The other sister is Mary, more like her mother. After dinner he used to walke three or four hours at a time, (he had always a garden where he lived:) went to bed about nine. Temperate; rarely drunke between meales. Extreme pleasant in his conversation, and at dinner, supper, &c. &c; but satyricall. He had a delicate tuneable voice, and had good skill. His father instructed him. He had an organ in his house; he played on this most. His exercise was chiefly walking.

THE SCEPTIC AND BELIEVER.

The sceptic objects to the believer, that religion demands the sacrifice of reason of its disciples; that it reveals abstruse doctrines, and incomprehensible mysteries; and that it requires all to receive its decisions with an entire submission. The believer opposeth the infidel, by arguing the Intelligence who revealed these doctrines to us. He proves to him, that the best use that can be made of reason, is to renounce it in the sense in which revelation requireth its renunciation, so that reason never walks a path so safe, nor is ever elevated to a degree of honour so eminent, as when ceasing to see with its own eyes, it seeth only with the eyes of the infallible God.

The believer triumphs over the infidel at the tribunal of *scepticism* itself. One single degree of probability in the system of the believer, in our opinion, disconcerts and confounds the system of the sceptic; at least it ought to embitter all the fancied sweets of infidelity. What satisfaction can a man of sense find in that boasted independence, which the system of infidelity procures, if there be the least shadow of a probability of its plunging him into endless misery? But this very man, who finds the evidences of religion too weak to induce a man of sense to control his passions, during the momentary duration of this life, this very man finds the system of infidelity so evident, that it engageth him to dare that eternity of misery which religion denounceth against the impenitent. What a contrast! The obstinate sceptic falls into a credulity that would be unpardonable in a child. These fiery globes, that revolve over our heads with so much pomp and glory; these heavens, that declare the glory of God, Psal. xix. 1. that firmament, which sheweth his handy-work; these successions of seasons; that symmetry of body; these faculties of mind; the martyrs, who attested the truth of the facts on which religion is founded; the miracles, that confirm the facts; that harmony, between the prophecies and their accomplishment; and all the other numerous arguments, that establish the doctrine of the existence of God, and of the truth of revelation; all these, he pretends, cannot prove enough to engage him him to render homage to a Supreme Being: and the few difficulties, which he objects to us; a few rash conjectures; a system of doubt and uncertainties, seem to him sufficiently conclusive to engage him to brave that adorable Being, and to expose himself to all the miseries that attend those who affront him. SAURIN.

AUCTION
AND
Commission Business.

THE Subscriber having been appointed one of the Auctioneers, for the Town of Fayetteville, has taken that large and commodious Store, on Hay-Street, recently occupied by Messrs. Levy, & Co. where

HE OFFERS FOR SALE

10 Hhds. of Molasses,
7 do Muscovada Sugar,
5 Pun Jamaica Rum,
2 Pipes Holland Gin,
1 do. Cognac Brandy,
20 Bbls. Sugar,
18 do. New England Rum,
20 Casks Cut Nails,
3 do Fresh Raisins,
2 Boxes Cotton Cards.
120 do 8 by 10 Window Glass,
90 do 10 by 12 do do
10 do Assorted Glass Ware,
12 do Patent Balances;

Together with an assortment of *Dry Goods and Cutlery.*

E. W. Willkings.

May 1.—48:tf.

Marshal's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of *Ven. Exponas*, issued from the Circuit Court of the United States, for the district of North Carolina, I shall expose to public sale, at Moore Court House, on the 17th day of July, 1823, *Five Hundred Acres of Land*, lying on the waters of Governor's Creek, in said county. Also, *One Dwelling-House and Two Lots*, in the town of Carthage, taken as the property of John Tyson, Senr. to satisfy the claims in said writ set forth.

Nothing but Specie or Notes of the Bank of the United States, will be taken in payment thereof.

Beverly Daniel,
Marshal.

JOHN M'K. STRONG, D. M.

June 5. 1:2w.

SCANTLING,

HEWED Timber, Lightwood Posts and Laths,

For sale, T. STRODE.

May 29, 1823. 52:3wp.

Cheap Goods.

THE Subscriber informs his customers and the public generally, that in addition to his former stock, he has received fresh supplies from New-York, amongst which are the following GOODS.—As he calculates on selling for *Cash only*, they are offered at unusually low prices:

Super black, blue and colored Cloths,
Cassinets, assorted colours,
White, red, yellow & green Flannels,
Plain and figured Bombazetts, assorted colours,
Bombazines, do. do.
White & coloured Valencia Vestings,
Ditto ditto Marseilles,
6-4 and 4-4 Cambric Ginghams,
Fancy Cambric Prints, a variety,
4-4 and 7-8 Irish Linens, assorted.
3-4 and 4-4 Cotton Shirtings,
Thread Cambric and Thread Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Thread and Bobbinett Laces,
Plain and figured Cotton Cambricks,
Jaconett, Book and Mull Muslins,
Figured do do.
Black Satin Sinchews and Sarsnet,
Figured Silk and Canton Crapes,
Crape Shawls and Scarfs,
Merino Hkffs. and fancy Silk do.
Silk Umbrellas and Parasols,
Corded Velvets, assorted,
Silk Velvet and Plush,
Hemp and Russia Shirtings and Osnaburgs,
Blue Linens and Cotton Cassimeres,
White and coloured Drillings,
Seersucker, Imitation do.
Ladies Leghorn Straw & Chip Flats,
Elegant sorts of Ribands,
Gentlemen's napt and Leghorn Hats,
Kid, Beaver and Silk Gloves,
5-4 Apron Checks, Superior Bed Ticks,
5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 Am. Br. Sheetings and Shirtings.

☞ The above Goods, together with many others too tedious to enumerate, having all been bought for Cash, and principally at Auction in the City of New-York, will be sold low, either by wholesale or retail. Country Merchants are invited to call and examine them.

John MacArn.

May 29, 1823. 52:tf.

Fayetteville Academy.

THIS Institution now offers advantages equal to any in the Southern States, being conducted on the most approved principles and provided with superior Teachers in every branch of useful and ornamental education. This, with its healthy situation and moderate charges for board and tuition, must insure it a liberal patronage.—The strictest attention will be paid to the conduct and morals of those attending it

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Female Department, conducted by Mrs. Hamilton, with assistant teachers,
Rudiments, - - - $2 50
Reading and Writing, - - 3
English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes, History, Chronology, Mythology, Rhetoric, Belles Lettres, Composition, Natural Philosophy, Botany, with plain and ornamental Needle Work, - - - 6
Music, taught by Madam Voilla, in the best Italian style, per annum, $60; per quarter, 20.
Ditto, taught out of the Institution, $100 per annum.
Drawing, Painting, and the French Language, by M. Laisney, a native of France.
Drawing and Painting, - $6
French, - - - 6
Classical department, under Dr. G. Davis.
The Latin and Greek Languages, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Logic, Astronomy, Mathematics, Geometry, and Algebra, $8.

ENGLISH MALE DEPARTMENT.

Rudiments, - - $3
Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes, $6
Pens and Ink provided without charge.

A tax of 25 cents on each student, for Wood, Water, &c.

Board, including ALL the above branches, except Music, $35 per quarter, payable in advance.

Wm. Hamilton.

☞For the satisfaction of Parents and Guardians, the following gentlemen may be referred to:—John A. Cameron, Esq. President of the School Committee, or the Rev. R. H. Morrison.

Fayetteville, June 5, 1823. 1:1y.

For Sale,

THAT Valuable & commodious

House and Lot

On Maiden Lane, in the Town of Fayetteville, formerly the property of Abner F. Bowell, and now in the occupancy of Charles B. Jones, Esq.—Also, PEW No. 21, on the ground floor of St. John's Church, and PEW No. 30, on the ground floor of the Presbyterian Church in Fayetteville.

John Armstrong.

Jan. 14, 1823. 33 tf

Saddle Horse for sale.

A handsome chesnut sorrel HORSE (with Saddle and Bridle if required), seven years old, and about fifteen hands high; is warranted sound, and only sold because the owner is about leaving this state.—Apply to Mr. George M'Neill, or at the Bank U. States, to

David Walker.

April 17. 46:tf.

For Sale,

THAT Valuable and well known PLANTATION late the residence of Gen'l. Rowland, 15 miles south of Lumberton, on the main stage road to Charleston. The situation is healthy and pleasant—the quantity of Land estimated at one thousand acres—the Farm is large and in good order, and the houses in comfortable repair. As a stand for a House of Entertainment, it is considered equal to any in the Southern States.

Persons disposed to purchase will apply to either of the subscribers who are duly authorised to sell and execute titles. A part of the purchase money will be required at the time of closing the contract, and ample security required for the balance.

JOHN W. POWELL, and
D. MACALPIN,
Attorneys for Alex. Rowland.

Lumberton, April 18 1823.

Groceries, &c.

THE Subscriber has on hand a Large and General Assortment of

Swede and Russia Iron,

And intends keeping a constant supply of that article.

ALSO,

Prime Green Coffee,
Muscovado Sugar,
Turks Island Salt,
A few Hhds. old Jamaica Rum, &c. &c.

All of which may be had on the lowest terms, for cash, or approved notes at Bank, at 60 days—purchasers may be accommodated in quantity, and will find it to their advantage to call and judge for themselves.

E. Stedman.

Fayetteville, 15th Jan. 1823.

BUFFALOE
Mineral Spring.

THIS celebrated Spring is situated in the county of Mecklenburg, Va. in a high, healthy country, about 70 miles N. W. of the City of Raleigh, North Carolina. This water, although not generally known at a distance, is equal to any in the state for its efficacy, in Billious and Intermittent diseases, and has never failed to restore to perfect health all who have given it a fair trial: it is also peculiarly good in all cases of indigestion and weakness of the stomach and lungs.—The analysis of this mineral has been found to contain Epsom Salts, Magnesia, and a portion of Iron.

The proprietor of this establishment has provided every article, both foreign and domestic, to render those who call upon him comfortable, and can accommodate about one hundred persons; his stable shall be ever provided with forage, also extensive pasturage, with an experienced hostler.

John Speed.

N. B. His charges shall be made rate.

Mecklenburg, May 1, 1823.—1:

Run Away

FROM the subscriber, on the night of the 16 inst. a mulatto woman named Sylvia, five feet five or six inches high, thick lips, rather slow of speech and fine voice, aged about 25 years—had on a blue striped homespun frock. Also, her son, a nine or ten years old named Henry, a very light Mulatto, with grey eyes and remarkable white teeth—had on a dark homespun woollen jacket and white striped pantaloons and good shoes

A generous reward will be given and all reasonable expenses paid to any person who will deliver them to me or secure them in Jail so that I get them again.

JOHN PUGSLEY.

Brier creek, Jefferson county, Geo. March 17

N. B Perhaps she may have been taken off by some villain or villains—if so, One Hundred Dollars will be given to apprehend and secure them (with the negroes) so that they may be brought to justice. Sylvia will no doubt make for Newbern, North Carolina, from which place she was brought in 1817 by Mr. Bryant who kept a public house in or near Newbern.

Robert Jaffray & Co's

SPRING IMPORTATION OF

DRY GOODS,

Has arrived, and is open for sale.

April 23, 1823.

For Sale,

A LIKELY coloured WENCH about twenty-seven years of age.—Enquire at this Office.

May 29, 1823.